M.R.O. 1—77,005—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages_____

(2) Date of repair_____

(3) Initials of the Referencer_____

4

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1451	Press / Mis.
37-41	
Dated 7-7-	1875.

11/12

Not to be folded or roughly handled

K V
10
140

Local Funds—Medical.

No. 39. Read the following letter from Surgeon-General E. G. BALFOUR, Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Fort St. George, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort St. George, 25th May 1875, No. 284 :—

At the present moment, when the subject of medical education is under the consideration of Government, the subjoined correspondence that has passed between myself, the Revenue Board, and the Collectors of Provinces may be found of value, and it is merely to furnish useful information that I submit copies of it.

2. The general bearing of the replies is that the medical profession is not sufficiently remunerative to induce the youths of Southern India to apply themselves to the requisite studies, and that the Brahminical caste youths are deterred from following it, because they consider the study of anatomy would lead to their becoming unclean. This is a correct view of the present state of the feelings and belief amongst the people following the Hindu religion, but as the ceremonial of purification laid down by Menu, the Law-giver, is very simple, and the study of anatomy has not been found an insurmountable obstacle in other parts of British India, there may be no doubt that the limited prospects for the future livelihood have hitherto been, and may for some time continue to be, a weighty cause why so few of the Brahmin, Chetrya or Vesya Hindus turn to medicine as a career.

3. Another cause, however, has existed hitherto, in the organization of the Madras Medical Department, which has been wholly an attested Military body, for each of whom service in the army has been compulsory, some portions of their time being necessarily spent in further India, in Burmah, the Straits, and China. But now, as the scheme has been accepted for educating for Government employ a body of Civil Medical Servants, and as the University of Madras has unanimously approved of my proposition to have a Degree of Licentiate of Medicine with a suitable curriculum, many Hindu youths will present themselves who will gladly follow medicine as a profession.

4. A third obstacle to many who would take to the medical profession as a career still exists in the absence in British India of a system of State Medicine. My proposal to introduce such a system is at present before Government, awaiting a reply to a reference made to the Punjab Government, but the bearing of this subject is of the widest. At present, any one who chooses can set himself up as a Physician or Surgeon and get his bread somehow; there is no compulsion to seek information from the Medical Schools and Medical Colleges that the British Indian Government have established; and the present uneducated men undertake the treatment of patients for fees which, though far greater than any skill or knowledge they can furnish in return, lowers the status of the profession in general society and deters fathers from placing their children in a line of life promising so little remuneration.

5. I put aside as wholly unworthy of a moment's consideration what is urged in these communications from the provinces as to the ceremonials of the Hindu religion. Purification is a very simple affair. Menu, the most respected legislator, says: "(58) one who has touched a corpse is made pure by bathing," and, again,

"(77) should a Brahmin touch a fresh human bone, he is purified by bathing, and if it be dry, by stroking a cow, or by looking at the sun, having sprinkled his mouth duly with water." But I lay great stress on the facts that hitherto service in the army has been compulsory for all whom Government has educated, and the prospects of a future livelihood have been dim; but with the establishment already agreed upon of curricula for Civil Students at the Madras Medical College and for the Madras University degree, with, I hope, the early introduction of an Act of the Legislative Council regulating the Medical Profession, and rendering indispensable study and examination before being admitted to practice, there will disappear much of the difficulty that has hitherto deterred parents from entering their sons as medical students.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th June 1872, No. 1081.

Read the following letter from Surgeon G. BIDIE, M.B., Secretary to the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, 22nd May 1872, No. 3324 :—

I have the honor, by order of the Inspector-General, to mention that, in order to meet the wants of the Municipalities, the Honorable the Governor in Council has now sanctioned the entertainment of fifty-four Native Medical Pupils, and has also granted permission to make a further call for an additional forty-one candidates for the general purposes of the service, and the Inspector-General will now take the usual steps to obtain the latter number, and for this purpose I am directed to ask the Board's assistance.

2. During the past two years, the candidates offering themselves have been under 200, but several districts of the Madras Presidency have never sent even one candidate, and it is very desirable that young men should be obtained from such provinces as have not hitherto sent their quota. On this point the Inspector-General believes that the nationalities in the Madras Presidency who are refraining from receiving the benefits of the European medical art will abandon their distrust of it, if they see the young men whom they have known engaged in its practice. Circumstances connected with the fifty-four candidates recently entertained may be mentioned in illustration of the past transaction. On the last call for candidates 160 lads presented themselves, of whom only seventy-one passed the admission test, and of these seventy-one, only fifty-four obtained a quarter of the required marks. Also of the seventy-one, fifty-five were from seven towns,* and of the seventy-one, only one person took Malayalum as his optional Vernacular, and he is the second person conversant with Malayalum known to have entered the Medical Department. Candidates from the Canarese-speaking races are much needed; the Inspector-General has dwelt amongst the Canarese-speaking people from Mysore to Punderpore and Murghpettah, north-west of Beder, and from Bellary and Secunderabad to Belgaum and Vingorla, and has repeatedly traversed their country, now provinces of the Mysore, the British and Hyderabad Governments, and it is most desirable that efforts should be made to obtain from amongst their communities candidates who might carry back a knowledge of the medical art to the several millions of their fellow countrymen.

* Madras	22	Cannanore	3
Chittoor	9	Cuddalore	2
Bangalore	6	Tanjore	1
Trichinopoly	5	Berhampore	1
Vellore	5	Rajahmundry	1
Tanquebar	4	Cochin	1
Secunderabad	4	Ramnad	1
Calicut	3	Chingleput	1
Bellary	2	Kamptee	1

3. From the Malayala and Tuluva races, and from the entire Western Coast, candidates are almost unknown, the few who come from Cannanore and Calicut being from amongst the Tamil races dwelling there. Similarly, a person from the Urya country is unknown, and very few persons ever come from the Northern Circars, and the Board's influence over all these countries, if exercised to obtain candidates through the Revenue Officers, would be of value.

4. The rules for the admission of Hospital Assistants, for their course of study and for their stipends, are detailed at pages 89 and 90 of Volume I. of the Madras Medical Code, but may be briefly summarized as under :—The candidate must be between fifteen and nineteen years of age, must produce certificates of character and of health, and must undergo an examination in English, in History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Translation, and in a Vernacular Translation, and then, if successful, he receives a monthly stipend of 7 or 8 Rupees according to period of study, passes two years in training in a hospital, during which he receives regular instruction, and is subjected to weekly and half-yearly examinations in Materia Medica, Practical Pharmacy, the Pharmacopœia, Minor Surgery and Osteology, and after his successful final examination, he is passed into College, where, on monthly stipends of 9 and 10 Rupees, he remains for two years under instruction by the Professors.

5. It will further illustrate the need for races from other provinces than have hitherto been furnishing candidates if I place on the margin, so far as can be ascertained, the numbers of the nationalities now represented in the Hospital Assistant grade; I therefore place their respective numbers on the margin, by which it will be seen that the Canarese, Uriya and Tuluva races are wholly unrepresented; that there is only one Malayala person in it, and the Tilinga men are mostly received from the neighbourhood of Madras.

Tamil	221	Portuguese	1
Telugu	117	European	1
Mahomedan	22	Malayalum	1
Rajput	9	Doubtful	1
Mahratta	4		

The Board resolve to instruct the Collectors of all districts to notify that forty-one medical pupils are wanted for Municipal service. The conditions and rules as set forth by the Inspector-General will be published at the same time in all the languages in use in the District Gazettes. Copies of the Notice, &c., should also be sent to the Principal, Taluq Schools, for the information of the older boys.

2. The Board have no other means of influencing the choice of a profession by young men of any race or nationality in the Presidency, but Collectors will no doubt gladly avail themselves of the opportunity their position may afford to call attention to the value of the profession of medicine and of the high estimation in which it is held in all civilized countries.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th August 1874, No. 2156.

Read the following letter from Surgeon-Major C. COOPER, M.D., Acting Secretary, Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Fort St. George, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 9th July 1874, No. 4267 :—

In this office letter, No. 3324, dated 22nd May 1872, in Board's Proceedings, 24th June 1872, No. 1081, the Surgeon-General brought to the notice of the Board the paucity of Medical Students received from the Teling, Ooriya, and Malayaly countries.

2. I have the honor, by order, to request you to bring to the notice of the Board that there are at present nine Native Surgeons, called also Assistant Surgeons, employed in the practice of the medical profession, and, excluding Native Surgeon Iyasamy, who is Acting Zillah Surgeon of Cuddapah, seven out of the eight are employed in the Tamil country, no one amongst the Canarese or Malayalas, and only one amongst the Telings.

Tamil Country.

C. Bauloo Moodelly ... ... Streerungum.
P. S. Mootoosawmy Moodelly ... ... Monargoody.
Mohideen Sheriff (Honorary Surgeon) ... Madras.
T. Ruthnum Moodelly ... ... Conjeeveram.
Y. Anthony Pillay ... ... Ramnad
R. N. Manickum Moodelly ... ... Salem.
M. Parasurama Naicker ... ... Cuddalore.

Telugu Country.

S. W. Sithambara Pillay ... ... Nellore.

3. I beg to give on the margin the places in which these medical men are now employed, and am desired to ask you to bring this to the notice of the Board, in the hope that the subject may be brought to the notice of the Presidents of the Boards in the Canarese, Malayalum, and Telugu-speaking countries.

Communicated to all Collectors, with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 24th June 1872, No. 1081.

2. Collectors of Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalum Districts will be good enough to give the subject their attention, and offer any suggestions that may occur to them for inducing the educated youths of their districts to look to medicine as a profession.

TAMIL DISTRICT.

From Surgeon-Major J. HOUSTON writing from Tanjore, 24th February 1874.

"On receiving your letter of 15th instant, regarding the possibility of establishing a Medical School here, I wrote to Mr. Arbuthnott, but, owing to his absence at Pudukottai, I did not get his reply until yesterday.

"No funds, he says, can be obtained here, otherwise he thinks your proposal might be feasible.

"I have ascertained—

(1.) "That no students will attend a Medical School unless they are entertained as paid pupils;

(2.) "That no students fairly educated in English will join even as paid pupils, unless distinctly promised State or other permanent employment; and

(3.) "That the sons of Native Medical Practitioners (without English education) might be expected to join a local Medical School (conducted by persons thoroughly conversant with Tamil) on monthly allowances of Rupees 5. I doubt, however, whether the attendance would be large if there were no prospects held out of permanent salaries.

"There are numerous native practitioners here, one or two of whom may make Rupees 50 monthly, but I am told that the majority of them don't earn more than Rupees 10 or 12."

TAMIL AND TELUGU DISTRICT.

From W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, dated 3rd November 1874.

"I regret my inability to offer any suggestions for the inducement of educated native youths of this district to look to medicine as a profession.

2. "There are two obstacles, I find, which operate as a bar to the selection of such a profession, *viz.*, caste and lucre. As a rule, the best educated youths in every district are of high caste, and they are, of course, bound by the tenets and rules of their respective castes, one of the most imperative of which is the prohibition of entering the houses of lower-caste people and handling or touching the bodies of lower-caste people or their clothes. A physician necessarily has to do this constantly, but no native of high caste who wishes to retain it would, as he regards it, pollute himself continually by voluntary contact with persons of lower caste than himself who come to consult him, or require his attendance at their houses. Then, also, a young man studying for the medical profession is obliged to attend surgical lectures, and make himself acquainted with the various parts of the human frame and their functions; and to do this he has to be present at operations of various kinds, dissections of dead bodies, which he would have to touch, &c.; and this, which entails pollution on every caste native and the performance of various religious rites and ceremonies for purification, will always prove a fatal stumbling block to the selection of the medical profession by such young men.

3. "The second obstacle is to be found in the fact that, in this country, no youth thinks for a moment of entering on any particular profession, because he perceives within himself a mental inclination which inclines him to select it out of a pure love of that special art or science and from a desire to rise to eminence therein.

4. "This, though of constant occurrence in England, is never seen in India. In this country, a young man is sent from one school to another, studies the various selected text-books, a knowledge of which is supposed to confer on him a complete education, and, as soon as he has passed the examination that he considers a proper standard for himself, he straightway cogitates as to the best, that is, the most lucrative, market to which he can take his talents. All that he really thinks of is in what line can he most rapidly rise to a wealthy and influential position, and those lines for him are but two—the legal profession and the service of Government. To these alone do the educated youths of this Presidency turn as their walk in life.

5. "The medical profession, which requires a long and careful special education, is a poorly-paid one; the fees to be obtained in it bear no proportion in magnitude to those to be made by any tolerably successful Vakil or Pleader, and the accumulation of a fortune by any native doctor is unheard of, but of wealthy Vakils and Pleaders there are hundreds to be found, and in like manner large numbers of educated youths have risen to influential positions in the service of Government. To follow in their steps is the sole desire of each batch of youths turned out year by year from our schools and Colleges, and I do not myself expect to see any change in this respect until we can succeed in persuading a few strong-minded youths to refuse to submit to the trammels of caste and superstition, and to embrace the study of physic with all their heart and out of a single-minded desire to benefit their fellow-men, irrespective of the pecuniary profits to be ultimately secured."

MALAYALAM DISTRICTS.

From A. McC. WEBSTER, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, Mangalore, dated 24th February 1875.

"With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 8th August last, No. 2156, I have the honor to state that in this district there is an aversion among the higher class of Hindus to the medical profession proceeding from caste prejudice, and in the case of Native Christians, owing to the indisposition of young men in this district to leave their country and go to Madras. The fact that medical officers are liable to the Articles of War, and to be ordered on Military or other duty out of the district at any time, seems also to act as a deterrant.

2. "If, however, these apprehensions are removed and liberal stipends are offered, and after the preliminary examination the successful candidates are attached to one of the local Dispensaries and required to undergo a course of instruction for a certain period by the Zillah Surgeon, previous to their admission to the Senior Department of the Medical College, as is proposed in the case of candidates for the Junior Department of the Medical College in the Notification published at page 1544 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* for 1874, it is probable that young men, especially Native Christians, will come forward.

3. "Dr. McAllum, the Zillah Surgeon of Mangalore, is willing to open a medical class and instruct young men. If the suggestion is adopted, the standard of education and the periodical examinations to be held can be determined by the Surgeon-General.

4. "It appears to me that the Notification published at page 1367, *Fort St. George Gazette*, offers sufficient inducement for young men to come forward and pursue their studies in the district. If, however, they are found duly qualified after their preparatory course in the district, and are sent to Madras, I think the stipends for the different classes should be raised 5 Rupees all round; and that they should be eligible to qualify in the Medical College for service as Native Surgeons. I am informed that candidates for such appointments are now required to pass the F.A. Examination before being admitted as students, but I do not see the necessity of this, and think that the notification alluded to offers a sufficient guarantee that candidates are fairly educated.

5. "I may add that the notification alluded to and the one published at page 1369 of the same Gazette have been translated in Canarese and sent to all our Local Fund Schools."

From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated Calicut, 12th October 1874.

"No course appears possible to induce the educated youths of this district to look to medicine as a profession."

From J. H. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Bellary, dated Bellary, 12th November 1874.

"A large majority of the members of the Gooty Circle * * * are of opinion that the salary allowed during a medical course of study should be raised to at least Rupees 25.

"The Board of the Pennacondah Circle consider that a School of Medicine should be established at every district head-quarters, and scholarships of about Rupees 10 a-month should be granted to selected candidates.

"I myself consider that if there had been such a school of medicine in a central place up-country, say at Bellary, there would have been many candidates, both Telugu and Canarese-speaking."

TELUGU DISTRICTS.

From W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., dated Cuddapah, 2nd February 1875.

"In reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 2166, dated 8th August 1874, I can only suggest that scholarships should be offered by Local Fund Boards to induce native youths to be educated for a medical profession. This attraction must be followed by a promise that provided the scholar qualifies himself according to a certain standard to follow medicine as a profession, employment will be found for him by the Local Fund Board. The course of education for the profession is expensive, it occupies some years, and necessitates a lengthened residence at Madras. Private practice among natives is not only very small but what a man can pick up is unremunerative. The profession has nothing attractive about it in the eyes of a native, and he knows that a living is not to be made out of it. One of the difficulties in the way of a medical education might be obviated by the establishment of medical schools in the Mofussil, but this, at present, is out of the question, owing to want of money. Scholarships and the promise of local employment are all that can be done at present in the way of encouragement."

From J. HOPE, Esq, Collector of Kurnool, in letter dated Kurnool, 11th November 1874.

"I do not think that any educated youths can be found who would be willing to take to medicine as a profession * * *. Very few youths go up from this district to the Matriculation Examination, and of these the majority are Brahmins who are prohibited by their caste from embracing medicine as a profession. None of the Mahomedans have shown any inclination to educate their sons, and the few Sudras who pass through the school generally prefer the Revenue or Judicial to the Medical Department, in which they are liable to be sent on duty all over the country, and in which the prospects of promotion (to natives) are comparatively limited.

"Except in large towns, natives are, as a rule, opposed to European treatment, and so long as the prejudice continues, the remuneration in the shape of perquisites to practitioners in the European medical art must necessarily be small. Unless, therefore, the ideas prevalent in native society are much changed and more confidence acquired in European medicines, I cannot see how medicine is likely to be taken up by educated youths as a profession."

From G. VANSAGNEW, Esq., Collector of Nellore, in letter dated Nellore, 7th October 1874.

"Nearly all the educated youths of this district are Brahmins, whose prejudices prevent their seeking to enter the medical profession."

From G. D. LEMAN, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, in letter dated 11th November 1874.

Masulipatam.—"In my opinion the most likely way to attract educated youths into the medical profession is to increase their pay as students, and to establish a Medical College somewhere in the Telugu country.

"*The Guntoor* Local Fund Board remark that liberal scholarships would be a great inducement, but I doubt if even that would induce more than one or two young men to try their hands

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
7th July 1875.

at a profession which to the generality of them is a most hateful one. I do not think that even my proposal will attract any but a few people in the vicinity, but the experiment is worth a trial."

From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., in letter dated Cocanada, 23rd October 1874.

"The only way to induce the educated youths, by which, I believe, the Board mean youths of caste, to look to medicine as a profession, seems to me to allow the men to learn only the medicinal properties of minerals and vegetables, and not to compel them to learn surgery. The very name of surgery would frighten the caste people, as they cannot touch or cut any dead bodies according to their religious rules."

From H. ST. A. GOODRICH, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, in letter dated 7th October 1874.

"There are very few educated youths in this district, and the departments of the public service provide employment for such as qualify. As dispensaries are more widely instituted a demand may be expected to spring up for education in medical science. At present, the pensioned subordinates and the officers of the Medical Department satisfy all the demands, though not all the wants of the people. I am loth to recommend wasteful endowments of studentships."

URIYA AND TELUGU DISTRICT.

From R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, in letter dated Chetterpore, 16th September 1874.

"My views on the subject of inducing educated youths of this district to look to medicine as a profession. The well-to-do classes prefer agricultural pursuits or employments in the different branches of Government service. Other classes have not the means of defraying the cost of a prolonged expensive educational course for a special department, where eventual success may be uncertain. The inducements to do so are supposed to be not great, and motives of philanthrophy are about the last that would suggest themselves to a native of this part of the country in selecting the medical profession as a means of livelihood.

"Were Government to establish a Branch Medical College at Vizagapatam or elsewhere, or to offer sufficient inducement to proceed there or to Madras for the purpose of prosecuting their studies, a select number of students might be persuaded to overcome their prejudices and innate distaste for the profession."

No. 40. ORDER THEREON, 7th July 1875, No. 1431.

Ordered that the foregoing letter and its accompaniments be communicated to the Presidents of all Local Fund and Municipal Boards, to whose consideration the subject is commended, as one in the furtherance of which this Government take particular interest.

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, all Presidents of Municipal Commissions.
,, all Presidents of Local Fund Boards.
,, the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

Local Fmds. Medical

90

39

No. 284.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL,
INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George, 25th May 1875.

From

SURGEON-GENERAL EDWARD BALFOUR,
Surgeon-General,
Indian Medical Department,
Fort St. George.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George.

SIR,—At the present moment, when the subject of medical education is under the consideration of Government, the subjoined correspondence that has passed between myself, the Revenue Board, and the Collectors of Provinces may be found of value, and it is merely to furnish useful information that I submit copies of it.

2. The general bearing of the replies is that the medical profession is not sufficiently remunerative to induce the youths of Southern India to apply themselves to the requisite studies, and that the brahminical caste youths are deterred from following it, because they consider the study of anatomy would lead to their becoming unclean. This is a correct view of the present state of the feelings and belief amongst the people following the Hindu religion, but as the ceremonial of purification laid down by Menu, the Law-giver, is very simple, and the study of anatomy has not been found an insurmountable obstacle in other parts of British India, there may be no doubt that the limited prospects for the future livelihood have hitherto been, and may for sometime continue to be, a weighty cause why so few of the Brahmin, Chetrya or Vesya Hindus turn to Medicine as a career.

3. Another cause, however, has existed hitherto, in the organization of the Madras Medical Department, which has been wholly an attested military body, for each of whom service in the army has been compulsory, some portions of their time being necessarily spent in further India, in Burmah, the Straits, and China. But now, as the scheme has been accepted for educating for Government employ a body of civil medical servants, and as the University of Madras has unanimously approved of my proposition to have a Degree of Licentiate of Medicine with a suitable curriculum, many Hindu youths will present themselves who will gladly follow Medicine as a profession.

4. A third obstacle to many who would take to the medical profession as a career still exists in the absence in British India of a system of State Medicine. My proposal to introduce such a system is at present before Government, awaiting a reply to a reference made to the Punjab Government, but the bearing of this subject is of the widest. At present, any one who chooses can set himself up as a physician or surgeon and get his bread somehow; there is no compulsion to seek information from the Medical Schools and Medical Colleges that the British Indian Government have established; and the present uneducated men undertake the treatment of patients for fees which, though far greater than any skill or knowledge they can furnish in return, lowers the status of the profession in general society and deters fathers from placing their children in a line of life promising so little remuneration.

5. I put aside as wholly unworthy of a moment's consideration what is urged in these communications from the provinces as to the ceremonials of the Hindu religion. Purification is a very simple affair. Menu, the most respected legislator, says: "(58) one who has touched a corpse is made pure by bathing," and, again, "(77) should a Brahmin touch a fresh human bone, he is purified by bathing, and if it be dry, by stroking a cow, or by looking at the sun, having sprinkled his mouth duly with water." But I lay great stress on the facts

Govt. of [illegible] Madras

FINANCIAL.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c.

Dated July, 7th.

Issued

Read.

G.O., 7th July 1875, No. 1431.

JULY.
Nos. 39-40.

Local Funds, Medical.—Copies of correspondence with the Surgeon-General regarding the establishment of Medical Schools in the Provinces, communicated to the Presidents of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, and consideration of the subject commended to them.

that hitherto service in the army has been compulsory for all whom Government has educated, and the prospects of a future livelihood have been dim: but with the establishment already agreed upon of curricula for civil students at the Madras Medical College and for the Madras University degree, with, I hope, the early introduction of an Act of the Legislative Council regulating the Medical Profession, and rendering indispensable study and examination before being admitted to practice, there will disappear much of the difficulty that has hitherto deterred parents from entering their sons as medical students.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
~~EDWARD BALFOUR~~,
Surgeon-General.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th June 1872, No. 1,081.

Read the following letter from Surgeon G. BIDIE, M.B., Secretary to the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Fort St. George, 22nd May 1872, No. 3,324 :—

I have the honour, by order of the Inspector-General, to mention that, in order to meet the wants of the Municipalities, the Honourable the Governor in Council has now sanctioned the entertainment of fifty-four Native Medical Pupils, and has also granted permission to make a further call for an additional forty-one candidates for the general purposes of the service, and the Inspector-General will now take the usual steps to obtain the latter number, and for this purpose I am directed to ask the Board's assistance.

2. During the past two years, the candidates offering themselves have been under 200, but several districts of the Madras Presidency have never sent even one candidate, and it is very desirable that young men should be obtained from such provinces as have not hitherto sent their quota. On this point the Inspector-General believes that the nationalities in the Madras Presidency who are refraining from receiving the benefits of the European medical art will abandon their distrust of it, if they see the young men whom they have known engaged in its practice. Circumstances connected with the fifty-four candidates recently entertained may be mentioned in illustration of the past transaction. On the last call for candidates 160 lads presented themselves, of whom only seventy-one passed the admission test, and of these seventy-one, only fifty-four obtained a quarter of the required marks. Also of the seventy-one, fifty-five were from seven towns,* and of the seventy-one, only one person took Malayalum as his optional vernacular, and he is the second person conversant with Malayalum known to have entered the Medical Department. Candidates from the Canarese-speaking races are much needed; the Inspector-General has dwelt amongst the Canarese-speaking people from Mysore to Punderpore and Murghpettah, north-west of Beder, and from Bellary and Secunderabad to Belgaum and Vingorla, and has repeatedly traversed their country, now provinces of the Mysore, the British and Hyderabad Governments, and it is most desirable that efforts should be made to obtain from amongst their communities candidates who might carry back a knowledge of the medical art to the several millions of their fellow countrymen.

Madras ..	22	Cannanore ..	2
Chittoor ..	9	Cuddalore ..	2
Bangalore	6	Tanjore ..	1
Trichinopoly	5	Berhampore	1
Vellore ..	5	Rajahmundry	1
Tranquebar	4	Cochin ..	1
Secunderabad	4	Ramnad ..	1
Calicut ..	3	Chingleput	1
Bellary ..	2	Kamptee ..	1

3. From the Malayala and Tuluva races, and from the entire Western Coast, candidates are almost unknown, the few who come from Cannanore and Calicut being from amongst the Tamil races dwelling there. Similarly, a person from the Urya country is unknown, and very few persons ever come from the Northern Circars, and the Board's influence over all these countries, if exercised to obtain candidates through the Revenue officers, would be of value.

4. The rules for the admission of Hospital Assistants, for their course of study and for their stipends, are detailed at pages 89 and 90 of Volume I. of the Madras Medical Code, but may be briefly summarized as under—The candidate must be between fifteen and nineteen years of age, must produce certificates of character and of health, and must undergo an examination in English, in History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Translation, and in a Vernacular Translation, and then, if successful, he receives a monthly stipend of 7 or 8 Rupees according to period of study, passes two years in training in a hospital, during which he receives regular instruction, and is subjected to weekly and half-yearly examinations in Materia Medica, Practical Pharmacy, the Pharmacopœia, Minor Surgery and Osteology, and after his successful final examination, he is passed into College, where, on monthly stipends of 9 and 10 Rupees, he remains for two years under instruction by the Professors.

5. It will further illustrate the need for races from other provinces than have hitherto been furnishing candidates if I place on the margin, so far as can be ascertained, the numbers of the nationalities now represented in the Hospital Assistant grade; I therefore place their respective numbers on the margin, by which it will be seen that the Canarese, Tamil, Urya and Tuluva races are wholly unrepresented; that there is only one Malayala person in it, and the Tilinga men are mostly received from the neighbourhood of Madras.

Tamil ..	221	Portuguese ..	1
Telugu ..	117	European ..	1
Mahomedan ..	22	Malayalum ..	1
Rajput ..	9	Doubtful ..	1
Mahratta ..	4		

The Board resolve to instruct the Collectors of all districts to notify that forty-one medical pupils are wanted for municipal service. The conditions and rules as set forth by the Inspector-General will be published at the same time in all the languages in use in the District Gazettes. Copies of the Notice, &c., should also be sent to the principal Taluq Schools for the information of the older boys.

2. The Board have no other means of influencing the choice of a profession by young men of any race or nationality in the Presidency, but Collectors will no doubt gladly avail themselves of the opportunity their position may afford to call attention to the value of the profession of medicine and of the high estimation in which it is held in all civilized countries.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th August 1874, No. 2,156.

Read the following letter from Surgeon-Major C. COOPER, M.D., Acting Secretary, Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Fort St. George, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 9th July 1874, No. 4,267.

In this office letter, No. 3,324, dated 22nd May 1872, in Board's Proceedings, 24th June 1872, No. 1,081, the Surgeon-General brought to the notice of the Board the paucity of Medical Students received from the Teling, Ooriya, and Malayaly countries.

2. I have the honor, by order, to request you to bring to the notice of the Board that there are at present nine Native Surgeons, called also Assistant Surgeons, employed in the practice of the medical profession, and, excluding Native Surgeon Iyasamy, who is Acting Zillah Surgeon of Cuddapah, seven out of the eight are employed in the Tamil country, no one amongst the Canarese or Malayalas, and only one amongst the Telings.

3. I beg to give on the margin the places in which these medical men are now employed, and am desired to ask you to bring this to the notice of the Board, in the hope that the subject may be brought to the notice of the Presidents of the Boards in the Canarese, Malayalum, and Telugu-speaking countries.

Tamil Country.	
C. Bauloo Moodelly	Streerungum.
P. S. Mootoosawmy Moodelly	Manargoody.
Mohideen Sheriff (Honorary Surgeon) ...	Madras.
T. Ruthnum Moodelly	Conjeeveram.
Y. Anthony Pillay	Ramnad.
R. N. Manickum Moodelly	Salem.
M. Parasurama Naicker	Cuddalore.
Telugu Country.	
S. W. Sithambara Pillay	Nellore.

---

8 Pieces
2
110

Communicated to all Collectors, with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 24th June 1872, No. 1,081.

2. Collectors of Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalum Districts will be good enough to give the subject their attention, and offer any suggestions that may occur to them for inducing the educated youths of their districts to look to medicine as a profession.

TAMIL DISTRICT.

Surgeon-Major J. HOUSTON writing from Tanjore, 24th February 1874.

"On receiving your letter of 15th instant, regarding the possibility of establishing a Medical School here, I wrote to Mr. Arbuthnott, but, owing to his absence at Puducottah, I did not get his reply until yesterday."

"No funds, he says, can be obtained here, otherwise he thinks your proposal might be feasible."

"I have ascertained—

(1.) That no students will attend a Medical School unless they are entertained as paid pupils.

(2.) That no students fairly educated in English will join even as paid pupils, unless distinctly promised State or other permanent employment; and

(3.) That the sons of Native Medical Practitioners (without English education) might be expected to join a local Medical School (conducted by persons thoroughly conversant with Tamil) on monthly allowances of Rupees 5. I doubt, however, whether the attendance would be large if there were no prospects held out of permanent salaries."

"There are numerous Native practitioners here, one or two of whom may make Rupees 50 monthly, but I am told that the majority of them don't earn more than Rupees 10 or 12."

TAMIL AND TELUGU DISTRICT.

From W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, dated 3rd November 1874.

"I regret my inability to offer any suggestions for the inducement of educated native youths of this district to look to medicine as a profession."

2. "There are two obstacles, I find, which operate as a bar to the selection of such a profession, *viz.*, caste and lucre. As a rule, the best educated youths in every district are of high caste, and they are, of course, bound by the tenets and rules of their respective castes, one of the most imperative of which is the prohibition of entering the houses of lower-caste people and handling or touching the bodies of lower-caste people or their clothes. A physician necessarily has to do this constantly, but no native of high caste who wishes to retain it would, as he regards it, pollute himself continually by voluntary contact with persons of lower caste than himself who come to consult him, or require his attendance at their houses. Then, also, a young man studying for the medical profession is obliged to attend surgical lectures, and make himself acquainted with the various parts of the human frame and their functions; and to do this he has to be present at operations of various kinds, dissections of dead bodies, which he would have to touch, &c.; and this, which entails pollution on every caste native and the performance of various religious rites and ceremonies for purification, will always prove a fatal stumbling block to the selection of the medical profession by such young men."

3. "The second obstacle is to be found in the fact that, in this country, no youth thinks for a moment of entering on any particular profession, because he perceives within himself a mental inclination which inclines him to select it out of a pure love of that special art or science and from a desire to rise to eminence therein."

4. "This, though of constant occurrence in England, is never seen in India. In this country, a young man is sent from one school to another, studies the various selected text-books, a knowledge of which is supposed to confer on him a complete education, and, as soon as he has passed the examination that he considers a proper standard for himself, he straightway cogitates as to the best, that is, the most lucrative, market to which he can take his talents. All that he really thinks of is in what line can he most rapidly rise to a wealthy and influential position, and those lines for him are but two—the legal profession and the service of Government. To these alone do the educated youths of this Presidency turn as their walk in life."

5. "The medical profession, which requires a long and careful special education, is a poorly-paid one; the fees to be obtained in it bear no proportion in magnitude to those to be made by any tolerably successful Vakil or Pleader, and the accumulation of a fortune by any native doctor is unheard of, but of wealthy Vakils and Pleaders there are hundreds to be found, and in like manner large numbers of educated youths have risen to influential positions in the service of Government. To follow in their steps is the sole desire of each batch of youths turned out year by year from our schools and colleges, and I do not myself expect to see any change in this respect until we can succeed in persuading a few strong-minded youths to refuse to submit to the trammels of caste and superstition, and to embrace the study of physic with all their heart and out of a single-minded desire to benefit their fellow-men, irrespective of the pecuniary profits to be ultimately secured."

MALEALAM DISTRICTS.

From A. McC. WEBSTER, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, Mangalore, 24th February 1875.

"With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 8th August last, No. 2,156, I have the honor to state that in this district there is an aversion among the higher class of Hindoos to the medical profession proceeding from caste prejudice, and in the case of Native Christians, owing to the indisposition of young men in this district to leave their country and go to Madras. The fact that medical officers are liable to the Articles of War, and to be ordered on Military or other duty out of the district at any time, seems also to act as a deterrent."

2. "If, however, these apprehensions are removed and liberal stipends are offered, and after the preliminary examination the successful candidates are attached to one of the local dispensaries and required to undergo a course of instruction for a certain period by the Zillah Surgeon, previous to their admission to the Senior Department of the Medical College, as is proposed in the case of candidates for the Junior Department of the Medical College in the notification published at page 1,544 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* for 1874, it is probable that young men, especially Native Christians, will come forward."

3. "Dr. McAllum, the Zillah Surgeon of Mangalore, is willing to open a medical class and instruct young men. If the suggestion is adopted, the standard of education and the periodical examinations to be held can be determined by the Surgeon-General."

4. "It appears to me that the notification published at page 1,367, *Fort St. George Gazette*, offers sufficient inducement for young men to come forward and pursue their studies in the district. If, however, they are found duly qualified after their preparatory course in the district, and are sent to Madras, I think the stipends for the different classes should be raised 5 Rupees all round; and that they should be eligible to qualify in the Medical College for service as Native Surgeons. I am informed that candidates for such appointments are now required to pass the F.A. Examination before being admitted as students, but I do not see the necessity of this, and think that the notification alluded to offers a sufficient guarantee that Candidates are fairly educated."

5. "I may add that the notification alluded to and the one published at page 1,369 of the same Gazette have been translated in Canarese and sent to all our Local Fund Schools."

From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated Calicut, 12th October 1874.

"No course appears possible to induce the educated youths of this district to look to medicine as a profession."

From J. H. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Bellary, dated Bellary, 12th November 1874.

"A large majority of the members of the Gooty Circle * * * are of opinion that the salary allowed during a medical course of study should be raised to at least Rupees 25."

"The Board of the Pennacondah Circle consider that a school of medicine should be established at every district head-quarters, and scholarships of about Rupees 10 a month should be granted to selected candidates."

"I myself consider that if there had been such a school of medicine in a central place up-country, say at Bellary, there would have been many candidates, both Telugu and Canarese speaking."

TELUGU DISTRICTS.

From W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., dated Cuddapah, 2nd February 1875.

"In reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 2,166, dated 8th August 1874, I can only suggest that scholarships should be offered by Local Fund Boards to induce Native youths to be educated for a medical profession. This attraction must be followed by a promise that provided the scholar qualifies himself according to a certain standard to follow medicine as a profession, employment will be found for him by the Local Fund Board. The course of education for the profession is expensive, it occupies some years, and necessitates a lengthened residence at Madras. Private practice among Natives is not only very small but what a man can pick up is unremunerative. The profession has nothing attractive about it in the eyes of a Native, and he knows that a living is not to be made out of it. One of the difficulties in the way of a medical education might be obviated by the establishment of medical schools in the mofussil, but this, at present, is out of the question, owing to want of money. Scholarships and the promise of local employment are all that can be done at present in the way of encouragement."

J. HOPE, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, in letter dated Kurnool, 11th November 1874.

"I do not think that any educated youths can be found who would be willing to take to medicine as a profession * * * Very few youths go up from this district to the Matriculation Examination, and of these the majority are Brahmins who are prohibited by their caste from embracing medicine as a profession. None of the Mahomedans have shown any inclination to educate their sons, and the few Sudras who pass through the school generally prefer the Revenue or Judicial to the Medical Department, in which they are liable to be sent on duty all over the country, and in which the prospects of promotion (to Natives) are comparatively limited."

"Except in large towns, Natives are, as a rule, opposed to European treatment, and so long as the prejudice continues, the remuneration in the shape of perquisites to practitioners in the European medical art must necessarily be small. Unless, therefore, the ideas prevalent in Native society are much changed and more confidence acquired in European medicines, I cannot see how medicine is likely to be taken up by educated youths as a profession."

J. VANSAGNEW, Esq., Collector of Nellore, in letter dated Nellore, 7th October 1874.

"Nearly all the educated youths of this district are Brahmins, whose prejudices prevent their seeking to enter the medical profession."

G. D. LEMAN, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, in letter dated 11th November 1874.

Masulipatam.—"In my opinion the most likely way to attract educated youths into the medical profession is to increase their pay as students, and to establish a Medical College somewhere in the Telugu country."

"*The Guntoor* Local Fund Board remark that liberal scholarships would be a great inducement, but I doubt if even that would induce more than one or two young men to try their hands at a profession which to the generality of them is a most hateful one. I do not think that even my proposal will attract any but a few people in the vicinity, but the experiment is worth a trial."

W. S. FOSTER, Esq., in letter dated Cocanada, 23rd October 1874.

"The only way to induce the educated youths, by which, I believe, the Board mean youths of caste, to look to medicine as a profession, seems to me to allow the men to learn only the medicinal properties of minerals and vegetables, and not to compel them to learn surgery. The very name of surgery would frighten the caste people, as they cannot touch or cut any dead bodies according to their religious rules."

H. ST. A. GOODRICH, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, in letter dated 7th October 1874.

"There are very few educated youths in this district, and the departments of the public service provide employment for such as qualify. As dispensaries are more widely instituted a demand may be expected to spring up for education in medical science. At present, the pensioned subordinates and the officers of the Medical Department satisfy all the demands, though not all the wants of the people. I am loth to recommend wasteful endowments of studentships."

URIYA AND TELUGU DISTRICT.

R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, in letter dated Chetterpore, 16th September 1874.

"My views on the subject of inducing educated youths of this district to look to medicine as a profession. The well-to-do classes prefer agricultural pursuits or employments in the different branches of Government service. Other classes have not the means of defraying the cost of a prolonged expensive educational course for a special department, where eventual success may be uncertain. The inducements to do so are supposed to be not great, and motives of philanthrophy are about the last that would suggest themselves to a native of this part of the country in selecting the medical profession as a means of livelihood."

"Were Government to establish a Branch Medical College at Vizagapatam or elsewhere, or to offer sufficient inducement to proceed there or to Madras for the purpose of prosecuting their studies, a select number of students might be persuaded to overcome their prejudices and innate distaste for the profession."

Financial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following letter from the Surgeon General Ind. Med. Dept. dd 25th May 75 No 284.

Ordered thereon Rotaccamund. 7th July 1875. No 11431.

Ordered that the foregoing letter and its accompaniments be communicated to the Presidents of all Local Funds and Municipal Boards ~~for any suggestions they may desire to offer.~~

I shall be very glad to go into the question of the Babbs said to be available for sanitation - how be available for sanitation - how it can at present employed - & how it can be redistributed. Till then I think we had better do no more than has already been done - & not fetter any expression of the opinion of the Govt. R.T.C

The subject is also dealt with in L.F. Bd's & Municl's & paid pupils are being attacked & R. Dr's instructions. I do omit the concluding portion of R. draft.

(over)

To The Board of Revenue 14 Desps-578
" Presidt of the Municipal Corpn 254 Desps
" Do & Surgeon General & I.M.D. 255 Desps 578

I am not unwilling to let this draft go out without a Govt'l Expression

I am not unwilling that this draft go out without a Govt'l Expression

Dr/H. 24/6/75

Haimanot

[1875] DEPARTMENT.

From The SURGEON-GENERAL, I. M. D., *Fort St. George.*

To The CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT., *Educational Department.*

S. No 11431

Dated 25th May 1875.
Recd. 7th July 1875.

No. 284.

Submits for information copies of correspondence, showing that the Medical profession is not sufficiently remunerative to induce Native youths to enter it.

Madras—Printed by E. KEYS, at the Govt. Press.

Impression of the Government's opinion on this subject and their Earnest desire that this first step in true Sanitation – viz. the creation of a scientific & Skilled Medical profession & the diffusion of Medical Education – may enlist the Sympathy & secure the Cooperation of Municipal and District administrations.

We have nearly 6 lakhs of General Fund available for Sanitary purposes – Surely it is high time that we set aside Rs. 50,000 or so for Educational purposes as a first charge. The Law is framed with this special view.

I would subsidise no Medical Missions which undertake to Educate but I would likewise proceed to establish the 4 Schools which Lord Napier's Government ordered

2/6 NR

to their consideration the subject is commended, as one in the furtherance of which the Government the particulars in regard.

C D M

Govt. of {1875} Madras.

Visit.

To

The Board of Revenue

Dated 7 July
Recd. 1875, No 1437

Nos. 39-41.

L. H. Medical. Copies of certain Papers received from the Surgeon General regarding the establishment of Med. Schools, in the Provinces communicated to the President of Instn. & L. H. Board & Consideration of the subject commended to them.